

IgA

,
· · · · ·
· · · · ·
< >
: (selective proteinuria index, SPI)
IgA , IgA
가 (pore) 가
· , IgA
가 IgA
가
IgA
· ,
· ,
· : 1990 1 2000 1
· , 24
· , 81
(SPI≤0.1, n=6), (0.1<SPI≤0.2, n=33), (SPI>0.2, n=42)
· Kaplan-Meier
1.5 mg/dL
2 가
IgA 28
·
:
1) 24 (0.52±0.35, 1.85±1.55, 2.79±
2.51 g/day, p<0.05), (0, 4, 11, p<0.05), Haas (I+II:5, 21, 6, III:1,
9, 13, IV+V:0, 3, 23, , , p=0.01)
· , , 24
가
2) Cox
(Exp(B)=4.2, p<0.001), 24 (Exp(B)=2.1, p<0.05),
(Exp(B)=1.7, p<0.05), (Exp(B)=1.6, p<0.05)
3) IgA 28

9

* 21
: 134
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6 (67%) , 19 3
(16%) (p=0.01).

: IgA IgA

¹³⁾가

IgA

IgA 1968 Berger Hinglais¹¹⁾가

가 가 가

(mesangium) IgA IgA

가

가

가

²⁾,

15-30%

^{3, 4)} IgA

가

1990 1

2000 1

11

20%

⁵⁻⁷⁾,

가

IgA

IgA

가

⁴⁾,

, 24

SPI

,

1

81

⁸⁾.

27 ± 15

,

38 ± 24

가

(IgG×

)(

가

IgG×

)

⁹⁾,

24

,

가

IgG

, 24

¹⁰⁾.

Biuret

(selective proteinuria in-

Bromocresol green

. SPI

dex, SPI)가

,

0.1

, 0.1-0.2

, 0.2

1.5 mg/dL

IgA

2

가

¹¹⁾, Woo ¹²⁾

IgA

,

가 3.0 g/day

가

3.0 g/dL

(pore)

IgA

24

0.2 g/day

24 , 가
2 g/day (Table 1). (SPI≤0.2)
, 24 2-3 g/day (SPI>0.2)
,
24 3 g/day (0.85±0.28, 0.91±0.40, p<0.05).
, 2. (Haas classification)
± , I + II 5 , 21 ,
, one-way analysis of variance(ANOVA) 6 , III 1 , 9 ,
Chi-square 13 , IV + V ,
Kaplan-Meier Cox 3 , 23 가 (p=0.01,
el) ,
Chi-square . p
0.05 .

1. Ig A

Ig A
6 (7%), 33 (41%),
42 (52%) .
24 (0.52±0.35, 1.85±1.55, 2.79±
2.51 g/day, p<0.05), (0, 4, 11 , p<0.05)

, , 24

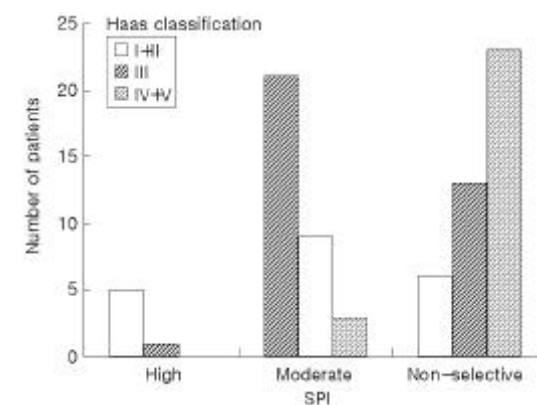


Fig. 1. Analysis of relationship between Haas sub-classes and SPI in patients with IgA nephropathy(p=0.01).

Table 1. Comparison of Baseline Study according to SPI

| | High(n=6) | Moderate(n=33) | Non-selective(n=42) | p |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Sex(male/female) | 3/3 | 15/18 | 21/21 | NS* |
| Age(yrs) | 29±11 | 28±17 | 26±14 | NS† |
| Duration of follow up(months) | 45±20 | 43±23 | 37±22 | NS† |
| SCr(mg/dL) | 0.9±0.2 | 0.8±0.3 | 0.9±0.4 | NS† |
| Ccr(mL/min/1.73 m ²) | 97.9±11.6 | 84.8±25.1 | 80.4±27.2 | NS† |
| ACEI/ATRA therapy | 5/6 | 26/33 | 36/42 | NS* |
| Proteinuria(g/day) | 0.52±0.35 | 1.85±1.55 | 2.79±2.51 | <0.05† |
| Microscopic hematuria(%) | 6/6(100) | 29/33(88) | 39/42(93) | NS* |
| Gross hematuria(%) | 6/6(100) | 20/33(61) | 28/42(67) | NS* |
| Hypertension(%) | 0/6(0) | 4/33(12) | 11/42(26) | <0.05* |

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation, SCr:serum creatinine, Ccr:creatinine clearance, ACEI/ATRA:angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor antagonist, NS: not significant(p>0.05),

*Chi-square test, †One-way ANOVA test

3.

(p<0.05, Fig. 2),

가 (p<0.05, Fig. 3),

(3 g/day)

3 g/day

가

(p<0.03, Fig. 4).

(p=0.001, Fig 5),

24

80 mL/min/1.73 m²

가

80 mL/min/1.73

m²

가

(p<0.05, Fig. 6). Haas

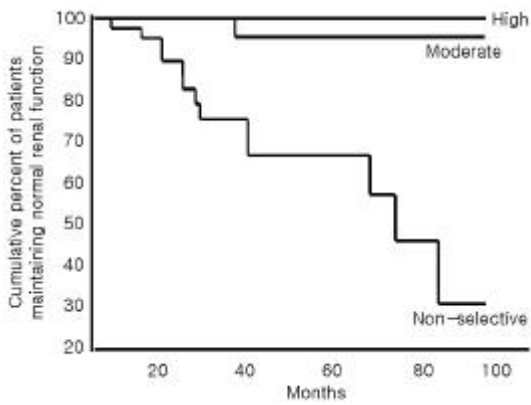


Fig. 2. Risk of renal failure according to SPI. $p < 0.05$ by log-rank test.

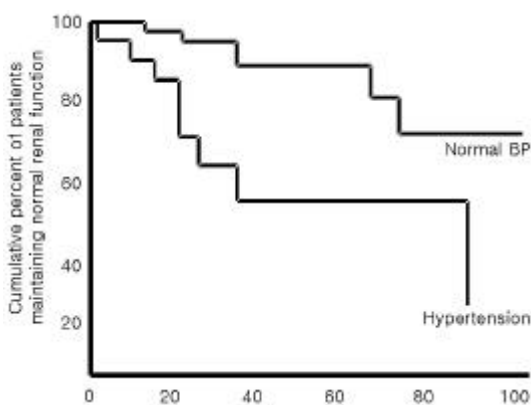


Fig. 3. Risk of renal failure according to blood pressure. $p < 0.05$ by log-rank test.

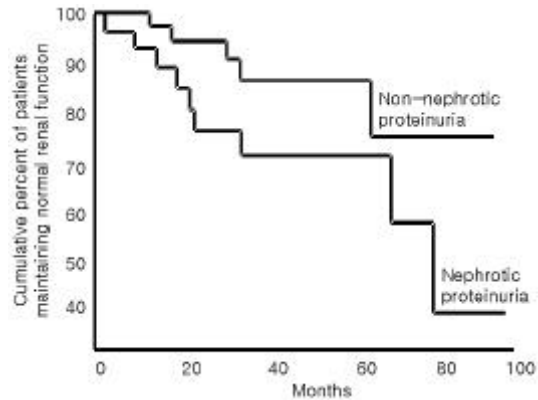


Fig. 4. Risk of renal failure according to proteinuria. $p < 0.03$ by log-rank test.

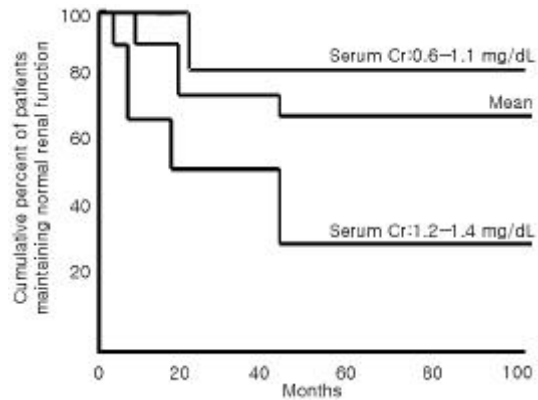


Fig. 5. Risk of renal failure according to serum creatinine. $p = 0.001$ by log-rank test.

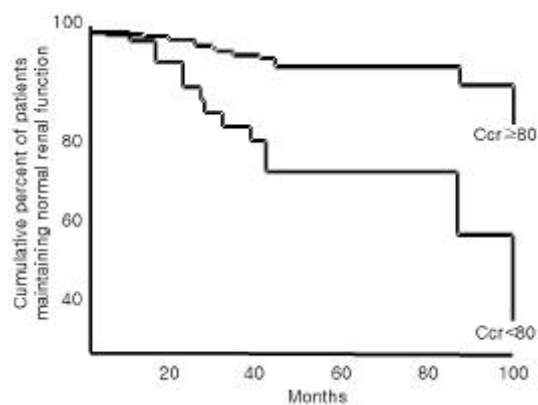


Fig. 6. Risk of renal failure according to creatinine clearance. $p < 0.05$ by log-rank test.

Table 2. Comparison of Renal Failure Among Haas Subclasses

| Subclass comparison | p ^a |
|---------------------|----------------|
| I + II vs III | 0.001 |
| I + II vs IV + V | 0.002 |
| III vs IV + V | NS |

*By Chi-square test

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of Prognostic Factors Affecting to Renal Failure

| | Risk ratio | p [*] |
|---|------------|----------------|
| SCr(1.2- 1.4 vs 0.6- 1.1 mg/dL) | 4.2 | <0.001 |
| Ccr(Ccr<80 vs Ccr 80 mL/min/ 1.73 m ²) | 1.9 | <0.05 |
| SPI(non- selective vs selective) | 1.7 | <0.05 |
| Hypertension | 1.6 | <0.05 |
| Proteinuria (nephrotic vs non-nephrotic) | - | NS |

SCr : serum creatinine, *Ccr* : creatinine clearance

**By Cox proportional hazards model*

가
Chi-square I + II
(Table 2).

Cox

(Exp(B)=4.2, $p<0.001$), 24
(Exp(B)=2.1, $p<0.05$), (Exp
(B)=1.7, $p<0.05$), (Exp(B)=1.6, $p<0.05$)
, (Table 3).

4.

IgA 28

•

5 (55%), 1 (11.5%),
2 (22%), 1 (11.5%)
, 2 (10.5%),
1 (5.5%), 3 (16%),
4 (21%), 9 (47%) .
9

Table 4. Predictive Value on Functional Outcome according to SPI in 28 Patients of IgA Nephropathy with Nephrotic Syndrome

| | Moderately selective (n=9) | Non-selective (n=19) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACEI/ATRA therapy | 8 | 16 |
| Remission group [†] | 6(67) [*] | 3(16) |
| Complete remission | 5 | 2 |
| Partial remission | 1 | 1 |
| Persistent non-nephrotic proteinuria | 0 | 3 |
| Progression to renal failure | 1 | 9 |

A CEI/ATRA :angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor antagonist,

*Number of patients(%), [†]p=0.01 compared between two groups by Chi-square test

6 (67%) ,
19 3 (16%)
(p=0.01, Table 4).
1 (11%),

IgA

IgA가

가 가

¹⁵⁾ IgA

16, 17)

18) IgA

19) 2 g/day

IgA

가

가

가 ,
1)
73%가

IgA

day 가 1 g/
가 ,

globulin 2-microglobulin
가 1-micro-

IgM 2-macroglobulin
33) , IgA

가 가

= Abstract =

Selective Proteinuria Index as a Prognostic Index in IgA Nephropathy

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Purpose : Proteinuria is the hallmark of glomerular injury and results from alterations in glomerular permeability. The permeability of diseased glomerulus has been estimated by selectivity of proteinuria. Recently, some authors showed a significant relationship between selectivity of proteinuria and tubulointerstitial damage. The present study examines the role of protein selectivity as a prognostic marker in patients with IgA nephropathy and its correlation with other prognostic indices.

Methods : The selective proteinuria index of 81

cases with IgA nephropathy diagnosed between 1990 and 2000 were reviewed, and each case was subclassified using the following : highly selective (SPI 0.1), moderately selective (0.1 < SPI 0.2), or nonselective (SPI > 0.2). The mean age of the patients was 27 ± 15 years with a follow-up period of 38 ± 24 months. Six patients had highly selective proteinuria, thirty three patients had moderately selective proteinuria, and forty two patients had nonselective proteinuria.

Results :

1) A significant relationship was found between the SPI and Haas subclassess ($p=0.01$). With respect to clinical presentation, hypertension (0, 4, 11 cases, $p<0.05$), proteinuria (0.52 ± 0.35 , 1.85 ± 1.55 , 2.79 ± 2.51 g/day, $p<0.05$) were significant correlation.

2) Chronic renal failure was significantly higher in patients with nonselective proteinuria in comparison with patients with selective proteinuria ($p<0.05$).

3) Markers of renal failure by the Cox proportional hazards model were Cr (Exp(B)=4.2, $p<0.001$), Ccr (Exp(B)=2.1, $p<0.05$), SPI (Exp(B)=1.7, $p<0.05$), hypertension (Exp(B)=1.6, $p<0.05$).

4) In 28 patients of IgA nephropathy with nephrotic syndrome, 9 patients were moderately selective, 19 patients were nonselective. The response to therapy, evaluated retrospectively, was 67% and 16% in moderate and nonselective proteinuria ($p=0.01$).

Conclusion : There is a significant relationship between selectivity of proteinuria and clinical parameters. Moreover, the selectivity of proteinuria has a predictive value on functional outcome.

Key Words : Selective proteinuria index, IgA nephropathy

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